

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 21. 1. 1. 85. Original number 1055. Collected 23rd June, 1920.

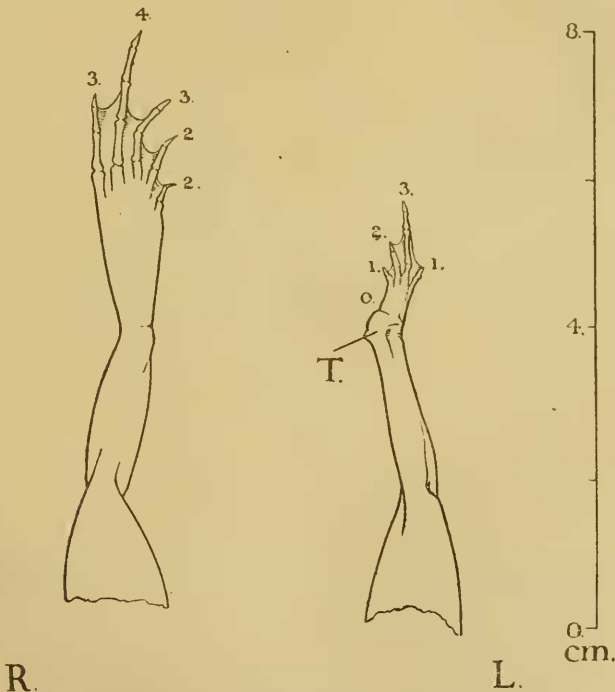
Typical *M. elegans cinderella* ranges north to western Jujuy, where Sr. Budin has obtained it at Jujuy itself and other localities; but here, in the eastern part of the province, east of the Rio Grande de Jujuy, its representative has so uniformly longer a skull that subspecific separation seems clearly needed.

XXI.—*Abnormal Legs in Frogs.*

By W. HAROLD LEIGH-SHARPE, M.Sc. (Lond.).

DURING the year 1920 my attention has been attracted to cases of abnormality in the legs of *Rana temporaria* (two of

Fig. 1.

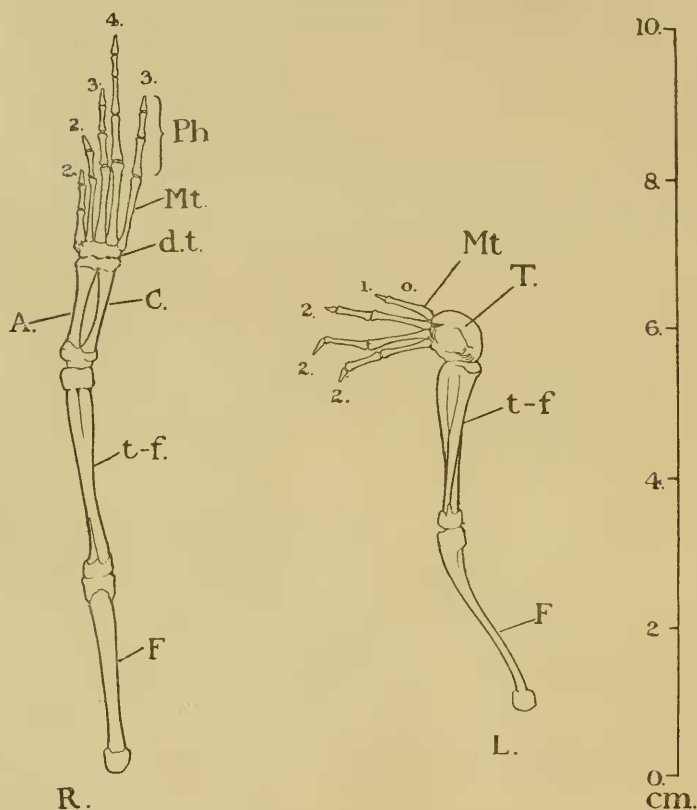


R, right (normal) leg; L, left (abnormal) leg from the same specimen, from the ventral aspect. T, tarsus.

which are herein figured, and the original specimens preserved in the Biological Museum, St. Mary's Hospital Medical

School), which I have never previously met with during twenty years' experience of numberless frogs. In each case it is the left leg that is affected.

Fig. 2.



R, right (normal) leg ; L, left (abnormal) leg from the same specimen, from the dorsal aspect. *F.*, femur ; *t-f.*, tibia-fibula ; *A.*, astragalus ; *C.*, calcaneum ; *T.*, tarsus ; *d.t.*, distal tarsals ; *Mt.*, metatarsals ; *Ph.*, phalanges.

The abnormalities take the following form :—

- (1) Suppression of the first digit.
- (2) Variation in the number of phalanges.
- (3) Abortion of the astragalus and calcaneum.
- (4) Entire fusion of the tarsus.

The first peculiarity is without exception.

As regards the phalanges, compared with the normal digital formula of 2. 2. 3. 4. 3, the first or undissected specimen (fig. 1) shows a formula of 0. 1. 2. 3. 1, while the second or dissected specimen (fig. 2) gives a formula of 0. 1. 2. 2. 2. The fourth digit of the former appears to have met with a misadventure after development; hence I have queried the third phalanx. In short, one phalanx almost always seems to be suppressed in each digit.

The specimen upon which a dissection was made reveals that the distal end of the tibio-fibula is enlarged, and that the astragalus and calcaneum are suppressed as such, or, rather, that their vestiges are fused with the distal tarsals into one mass in which the astragalus alone is demarcated by a ridge.

The frogs were supplied by a dealer who can give no more certain information than that they were collected within 20 miles of the London radius.

XXII.—*On a small Collection of Reptiles and Batrachians made by Mr. Goodfellow in E. Bolivia (1918-19).* By JOAN B. PROCTER, F.Z.S.

THIS collection, made in Esperanza, E. Bolivia, though small, included an extremely rare lizard—*Ophiognomon trisanale*—and a new species of the genus *Hyla*, which I have named after its discoverer, Mr. Goodfellow. The collection has been presented to the British Museum.

REPTILIA.

Teiidæ.

1. *Ameiva surinamensis*, Laur.
2. *Ophiognomon trisanale*, Cope.

1 specimen, ♀.

This extremely rare lizard is new to the collection of the British Museum. It is readily distinguished from the other two species of the genus by its hind limbs, which are half as long as the anal plates; the fore limb ends in three terminal tubercles.

Colour: light brown above, with three longitudinal dark lines; the two outer become darker and the vertebral lighter on the tail. Brown beneath, with two dark lateral bands. Tip of snout and chin white, also underside of end of tail. Each scale beneath the tail dark brown, with a white centre.